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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 9th September, 1907.

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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD. C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1907.

A little bit of gossip—a chance remark—one phrase, will set us imagining some scene, until sometimes it becomes as real to us as if we had actually beheld it with "eyes of flesh." Think of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces and Vice-Admiral of the same, a man exalted, bending over and getting a light for his cigar from the "stump" of KERR HARDIE, ex-miner and present demagogue. That is a little intimate incident that gossip hands over to the historians. It was, however, a case of host and guest. The two men can hardly be considered to come so close mentally. In one matter, at least, they part and go off tangentially. KERR HARDIE is reported to have said that if he were Dictator of the Empire, he would give the missionaries a free passage home, at least all missionaries except the medical and secularly educational missionaries. That is not an opinion he has picked up on his travels; he no doubt brought it with him, and derived it from a lively sense of the impertinence (in the view of an intellectually free man) of thrusting dogma upon an already religious and philosophic people. His Excellency the Governor, judging by the fact that he sacrificed a dinner for them, has a greater respect for the missionaries. It so happens that his first public oration in Hongkong was given at the Morrison Centenary Meeting on Tuesday night. Delivered in English, with fluent ease, it was a capital

start for an important celebration. With regard to its matter, we can find no fault. It is a diplomatic speech, the careful utterance of one squaring his sympathy and responsibility. His Excellency's eulogy of missionary work was confined to those features of it which have our approval, and the approval of those who, like KERR HARDIE, most strongly object to other features. When he remarked that there is no higher or finer form of missionary enterprise than the medical, His Excellency said something to which only a bigot could take exception. His experience of missionaries in other parts of the world had apparently convinced him that the medical kind achieved most good. The medical mission is the highest and finest, however, for another reason—because its method is the correct method. The correct method of conducting Christian missionary work, as we understand it, is to live Christianity rather than to talk it, to demonstrate rather than to preach. That was ROBERT MORRISON'S favoured way, to "go about doing good," after the manner of his Exemplar, healing the sick, and comforting the afflicted. It has had, and would have, a more convincing effect upon the Chinese and others, than any amount of pulpit theology. If missionaries only adopted that method of working, at home and abroad, they would have our heartiest sympathy. Too often, however, they bring, not the bread of Christian conduct, of charitable deed and living example, but the stone of creed. The heathen in his blindness sees no necessity for changing his religious formulae. Why should he? Imagine the positions reversed! What success, say, would a host of Buddhist missionaries gain in England, if they merely preached and argued, with spiritual promises and threats. They would, if they ever gained a hearing, be flouted as impudent meddlers with private and personal matters. But suppose they showed by their daily life and labour that they were better, happier men, nobler, kinder, more helpful and useful to their fellows, would not the attitude of their observers soon show a marked alteration? Those who had enjoyed contact with them, who had benefited by that contact, would call attention, we fancy, to their merits, and lead others to enquire as to the mainspring and basis of this extraordinary goodness. Alas! The missionaries who manage that are few and far between, and they are confined to no particular religion, unless it be the religion of humanity. Then they do it because it is their nature to; they cannot help it; and no particular belief inspires them. The propagandist philanthropist is a different person altogether. His love of mankind (if it be not observant to loosely use terms to which specific uses attach) is subjective, not objective, conscious, not unconscious. He thinks more of his work, his duty, his ideals, than of their needs and claims. The very cult of his cult encourages this attitude; every "soul won over" is a "star" for his or her "crown." If our impression of ROBERT MORRISON'S character be nearly correct, the accident of his Christianity had had nothing to do with his good works. He would have done as he did for whatever creed he happened to have, or for none at all. His altruism was pure and had no ulterior purpose, at least, so we have been led to suppose. He was re-incarnated, so to speak, in the lovable man who was so mistakenly murdered on the steamer "Sainan," Dr. MACDONALD. We think of them as men of one type, unfortunately rare. We have been offering, we are well aware, counsel of perfection. It is easier to preach Christianity than to do it. Still, that does not affect the argument that the attempt at doing should precede the saying. Nor does it affect our well-known view that China has no need of new theories, of new precepts, of new ideals. She already has a big stock, a good working plant, and where her people fail is in living up to them. The same has to be said of Europeans, of course; and that makes it all the more clear that it is impertinent to badger other people to change their precepts for ours, until we have shown that ours are more easily practised. We have not discussed the point that might be now raised against us in reply, a point that is sufficiently indicated in the phrase, The Paramount Importance of the Hereafter. It would be no use to do so, and needlessly offensive. To justify what has gone before, however, we may say that our study of Christianity impresses us with the importance of its Founder placed upon the Here and Now, on the amelioration of existing conditions, and on the practice of altruism for its present advantage rather than for some future acknowledgment and reward. With the

greatest respect and reverence, we profess that that to us is also the real, ecstatic meaning of taking no thought for the morrow. If this be too shockingly heterodox for modern missionaries, we may remind them that KERR HARDIE'S summing up of the situation was so far amiss, except that he might have gone on to add that if the missionaries' best excuse and justification be their healing and teaching, they could go in ostensibly as healers and teachers just as well, and do the same good. That they do not, in many cases, indicates that the good work so done is incidental—not their immediate aim—and so not entitled to be cited as the warrant for all that they do.

Messrs. B. R. Fielder, W. Hott and A. Melbye have joined the Volunteer Corps. Drills are announced for Monday, Wednesday and Friday of next week.

The master and accountant of the Wing Hop Marine Store were charged before Mr. Hazland at the Magistrate's yesterday with receiving 38 tons of pig iron value \$1,250, and with failing to make the requisite entries in their books. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$2,000 for the first defendant and \$1,000 for the second.

A meeting of Kobe foreign residents was held recently to consider what steps should be taken to carry on the work of the Seamen's Home, the Salvation Army having decided to give up the management. It was decided that a Home should be maintained in the interest of merchant seamen and visiting American and British blue-jackets, and to protect the community from the "bachmoober." A dispute arose as to the ownership of some of the property, the Salvation Army officials claiming that what was added during the time the Home was under their management belonged to the Army, whereas the committee of foreign residents appointed to arrange the transfer contended that the additions were made out of profits and donations for the work of the Home and therefore are the property of the community. Judging by the Kobe papers, the residents upheld the views of their committee. The Salvationists subsequently, under threat of legal proceedings, withdrew their claim.

In addressing the Anthropologists of the British Association on "Religious survivals," Mr. D. G. Hogarth confessedly had to handle a delicate subject. He did so, however, in a reverent spirit, and the connection which he traced between the worship of a great Nature Goddess among all the great races of the East, Mediterranean Basin, and the more modern worship of a virgin goddess, was extremely convincing. He pointed out that even Moslems sometimes unconsciously revert to a former instinct of worship of the Goddess, and mentioned that the Moslems in Cyprus bow down before the holy icon of the Virgin that is kept by the monastery of Kykko, in the Paphos district, and is carried round the fields in procession to bring rain and bless their increase. In Egypt, too, the same instinct of worship is sometimes found, and in another connection Mr. Hogarth recalled the curious fact that Egyptian women are sometimes to be seen grouped about a locomotive—to draw virtue from the escaping steam of this monster.

## FRENCH STREET MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder against the two men, Kwok Chin and Ts' On, was continued at the Magistrate's yesterday before Mr. F. A. Hazland. They were charged with the murder of Lam Tai, a carpenter, who resided at 238, Des Vœux Road, on 27th August, in French Street, West Point. Inspector Collett prosecuted.

After the case for the prosecution had been completed, the first defendant elected to give evidence. He admitted having been with the party from his club on the night in question and with others carried a stick. They were attacked in the street. Their assailants drew knives and one of them slashed defendant over the left hand with his knife. Defendant used his stick and hitting his assailant with it caused him to throw down the knife. Another man named Koon Kwun, seeing defendant had been stabbed, picked up the knife and stabbed the deceased twice and threw the knife away. Defendant returned to his club house and bandaged his hand. The knife produced did not belong to defendant.

The second defendant said that when he returned to the Hop Sing after the scuffle in the street he was not feeling very well as he had been struck on the head with a stick. While there the first defendant asked him if he had heard that a man had been stabbed to death, and added that he had chased the deceased who fell to the ground whereupon he stabbed the deceased. The knife belonging to the deceased was larger than his and he said it was fortunate for him his knife was sharp. Deceased stabbed him on the hand.

Both defendants were committed for trial.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Glanes* sailed from Keelung on 11th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here this afternoon.

The M.M. str. *Nera* with the next French Mail, will leave Saigon today at 5 p.m. for this port.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* arrived Kobe at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## THE "LUSITANIA."

London, September 12th.

The "Lusitania" steamed 575 and 570 knots on her second and third days respectively. She is expected to break the record by at least five hours.

## THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 12th.

The St. Leger resulted as follows:  
Woolwinder. 1  
Baltongless. 2  
Acclain. 3

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE ANTI-ORIENTAL RIOTS AT VANCOUVER.

London, September 10th.

Most serious anti-Japanese and Chinese rioting occurred in Vancouver on Saturday and was renewed on Sunday evening, but the resolute attitude of the Japanese, armed with clubs, revolvers and knives and the threatened use of bombs, intimidated the mob who refrained from attacking the Japanese quarter. Details of the fighting on Saturday show that the Japanese shouting Banzai, charged and routed a mob of 8,000 who had pursued them, using broken bottles in a most effective manner. The Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishui, proceeding to the Consulate had a narrow escape. The police permitted the use of arms to the Japanese. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has wired to the Mayor deeply regretting the indignities and cruelties to the subjects of the friend and ally of the King, and hoping that the offenders will be promptly punished. The London papers generally comment on the seriousness of the situation, but are confident that the Dominion Government will impose its authority on British Columbia. They dwell on the extraordinary difficulty of the problem presented in the clash of East and West, and the necessity for the Statesmen of the world concentrating their wisdom to effect a settlement, which has been already too long delayed.

LATER.

All the Chinese domestics and mill hands in Vancouver have struck as a protest against the treatment they have received. They purchased hundreds of pistols until the police stopped the sale of arms. No official information has been received at official quarters in London in reference to the Vancouver riots, and no representations have been made, but the affair is greatly regretted in official quarters, where however it is felt that Japan will realize that the outrages are the result of a mob, and that the guilty will be punished with the strongest legal methods available. It is stated in Seattle that the riot was incited by a number of American Labour leaders, who after attending a conference in Seattle went to Vancouver, hoping thereby to impress the Japanese Labour Commissioner Ishui with the unanimity of the Labourites on the Pacific coast.

Another old resident, formerly of the Hongkong Civil Service, passed away early yesterday morning in the person of Mr. João Miguel Sebastião Alves, at the age of 67. He came to Hongkong in 1859 to join the General Post Office and later, in 1865, he was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Office where he remained till 1897 and retired on pension. At the time of his retirement he was first clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. He was one of the promoters of the first Portuguese Club in this Colony, and later took an active part in the formation and amalgamation of the present Club Lusitano.

## THE KING'S PHYSIQUE.

TRIBUTE BY SIR L. BRUNTON.

A striking tribute to the King's physical powers was paid by Sir Lauder Brunton, consulting physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the dinner at the Hotel Cecil of the delegates of the congress on the School Hygiene. The ideal of the congress, said Sir Lauder, was to promote the perfect development of the body of man. How could they find a better ideal than in their King? He was a man of wonderful muscular strength and perfect physical energy. He was an adept at all field sports, and would be able to excel or equal him in physical exercises. Besides this, he was a man of most remarkable knowledge, both of small and great things, and could grasp a situation and go right to the root of things with remarkable rapidity.

Mr. Unwin has published in his Colonial Library a new novel by Mr. S. R. M. Crockett entitled "Me and Mya." This story shows conspicuously all the characteristic qualities which have made Mr. Crockett's books so popular with so wide a circle of readers. It is a story of swiftness and action, told with all the swing and humor that one expects from Mr. Crockett, at his best, of a boy and girl love which, curiously, has its origin in the main of both the hero and heroine for stamp collecting, and which, later becomes the strong attachment of a man and woman. The book, while full of fun, even of occasional horse-play, has also those touches of pathos and deeper emotion which Mr. Crockett's readers expect from him.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September, 11th.

## INVITING DISASTER.

Some time ago Mr. H. Paul King, Commissioner of Customs here, called the attention of the local authorities to the endangering of life and property by the kerosene shops in the Tang Hing Street, which are so near to the steamer wharves and I. M. Customs Offices. There are about 25 kerosene shops in that street and every one of them is stacked full with kerosene and matches. They purchase kerosene in drum or tanks from European wholesale merchants and the empty tins are filled and soldered on the premises. Mr. King proposed that these shops should have a depot somewhere and that they should have only 20 tins of kerosene in their shops. The Kerosene Guild strongly objected to the Commissioner's proposal and threatened to strike if the authorities enforced the new regulation. Eventually the Commissioner dropped the matter as he did not think it was within his rights to interfere with Government regulations and requested the Provincial Judge Kung Tsai to deal with it. Nothing further was heard. Yesterday at about 3.30 p.m. a fire broke out in the Wing Sing kerosene shop through the soldering of kerosene tins. It spread so rapidly that in about 15 hours 50 houses were burnt. This calamity may induce the Chinese to follow the Commissioner's good advice.

## SHUM'S TOWNSHIP.

Viceroy Chang will embark at Shanghai for Canton on the 14th instant by the s.s. *Tai Shan* and will take over the provincial functions on the 19th instant. Owing to the recent rebellion in Yam Chow Prefecture there are rumours in official quarters here that Viceroy Shum may come to Canton. It is stated that H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Central Government urging the immediate appointment of Viceroy Shum to the Two Kwang. It is currently believed here that the acting Viceroy will do his utmost to urge the Throne to re-appoint Shum to the Two Kwang Viceroyalty, as the only one strong enough to cope with any serious rising that may occur.

## DEATHS DUE TO REFORM.

Owing to the sudden closure of opium dens and the rigid enforcement of the new regulation hundreds of deaths have occurred amongst the inveterate smokers of the working classes who were unable to obtain the drug. It is reported that Dr. Adolf Rezag has proposed to the Government to open an establishment under official supervision, offering his services free, where confirmed smokers of the labouring class may be treated, so that they can stop smoking gradually.

## A NEW DOCTOR.

We have a new doctor amongst us, Dr. Hans Reber. He has been here only a few days, and has already made himself very popular. It is said that he was highly recommended by his Government.

## MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September, 11th.

## SHOTS AND OTHER GAMES.

Snipe and other game are very plentiful this season in the neighbourhood of the Colony. Sportsmen who have been shooting in the districts of Nantai-chong, Siu-tong and Tay-pu have returned from their excursions well satisfied.

## A ROYAL BIRTHDAY BALL.

Invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor for a ball on the 28th inst. in honour of the birthdays of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. The King on the 28th will be 44 years of age and the Queen 42.

## THEFT FROM LAPPA CUSTOMS.

An office "boy" who was a very old and trusted servant at the Lappa Customs Station absconded on Saturday with a considerable sum of money. The police authorities of Macao were notified, but the man has not yet been discovered.

## ANARCHISTS IN A WASHING.

Last Friday and Saturday a Court Martial was held for the trial of six seamen of the gunboat *Rio Lima*, and four artillery men who were charged with propagating anarchist doctrines among their companions. A search among the private effects of the prisoners resulted in the discovery of a quantity of anarchist literature. The Court over which the Police Commander presided, sat on Friday from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. until 8 p.m. when sentences were passed upon the prisoners found guilty. One artillery man was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half, and his companions in the corps to eight months each. The leader among the sailors, who formed the local society, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and another sailor to eight months. The other four seamen were discharged. Lieut. Luciano Cordeiro was the prosecutor and the services of Mr. A. J. Basto were retained for the defence of the prisoners.

## THE SALE OF DRUGS.

Why does the Government attempt to regulate the price at which medicines shall be sold by the local dispensaries? The price list which the Government has drawn up and published in the *Boletim* shows the charges in many instances to be immensely greater than they need be. In some cases the charges are actually ten times higher than those charged elsewhere. The result is that the public go elsewhere for the medicines they require, and the local dispensaries suffer accordingly. Further comment on the absurdity of this government regulation is superfluous.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 12th.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNJAB JUDGE).

DEBTOR RELEASED FROM PRISON.

Re Chan Sui-shun. Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) again applied for the release of the debtor while Mr. H. G. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) who represented some of the creditors, appeared to oppose it.

His Lordship (to the Official Receiver)—What do you say, Mr. Kemp?  
The Official Receiver—Mr. Dixon is going to call two witnesses.

His Lordship—I don't think it will be necessary. I am going to let the debtor out.

Mr. Bailey—Might I ask your Lordship on what grounds you come to this decision?

His Lordship—Because I don't think he ought to be in: that's all. Is there anything else to be done in this case now?

Mr. Dixon—I understand the Official Receiver does not want to question the debtor further, so I would ask your Lordship to make an adjudication order.

His Lordship made the order and closed the public examination.

## THE REMAINING PARTNER.

Re the Fok Sui Cheong firm.  
The Official Receiver continued this public examination.

Chan Sui-shun said he was a partner in the Fok Sui Cheong firm of pig dealers. He only knew of four other partners. The managing partners left the Colony at the beginning of the second moon, and could not now be found. The other partners had also returned to the country. The firm's assets were about \$9,000 and its liabilities \$13,800. The bankrupt firm sold pigs on behalf of customers, and paid them by bill of exchange or by cash.

His Lordship closed the examination and made an order for adjudication.

## HOTEL FAILURES.

This was another public examination, which was conducted by the Official Receiver.

An Ka-po said he was the proprietor of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels, and was at one time employed in the Hongkong Hotel for twelve years. After that he went to the Victoria, where he remained for five years. He had a share in the latter hotel. Later he went to the Peak Hotel as co-proprietor, and had a share in that hotel. He leased the Occidental Hotel in May 1903, and ran it for eight months at a loss. Then he transferred it to Mr. Matthay, under a sub-lease. When Mr. Matthay failed, debtor took over the hotel again; his agreement said he must do so. Twice Mr. Ruttonjee sued him, but it was finally settled that he should carry on the hotel.

It was in June 1905 that debtor took over the hotel from Mr. Matthay. He paid \$3,000. He paid \$8,000. His failure was due to losses every month on both businesses.

Mr. E. G. Jordan, sworn, said he was the manager of the Occidental and Baltimore Hotels. During witness's management the debtor lost about \$13,000 on the Occidental, and about \$8,000 on the Baltimore. The rent of the Occidental Hotel was a \$1,900 a month, and \$1,300 odd was paid for furniture and fittings; \$2,000 cash was paid for a publican's license taken over from Matthay; and \$5,000 to Ruttonjee for rent.

The Official Receiver—Are there any special reasons why the Occidental did not succeed?—I should imagine the business was spoiled by the present position of the ferry. Another reason which proved itself during my management was the opening of a garrison sergeant's mess right opposite between the Kowloon and Occidental Hotels. Many civilians were made honorary members of this mess.

When did the sergeant's mess open?—About the middle of June.

Of course they could understand you?—Yes.

Do you know if they got their drinks very cheap?—I couldn't say, but I know the firm serving them were catering for a monopoly of the sergeant's mess. This mess was managed and run by a secretary and a treasurer.

Were they all sergeants you saw there?—No.

Two sergeants and one private corporal. That latter had his coat of assisting.

You didn't see any civilians there?—I saw plenty of people in civilian clothes.

Have you ever seen any privates or corporals there?—I have never seen any in there, but I have seen two served through a window.

Being a club they can sell more cheaply?—Yes, a glass of beer for which a man pays 20 cents in the Occidental can be had for twelve cents in the sergeant's mess.

Since the opening of this mess have you noticed any difference in your takings?—The takings in the service bar, which is patronized practically by soldiers and sailors, used to be from \$25 to \$35 per day. Since the 19th June, when the mess was opened, they have dropped from \$5 to \$10 a day.

You don't think it is possible, now, that the ferry is changed and the mess opened, to run the hotel at a rent of \$2,000, and a license of \$2,000 a year?—No. And the house is not in fit condition to be run as a hotel.

What state of repair was the place kept in externally?—Very bad. The west end of the roof was always leaking when it rained.

You had some trouble about the drains, didn't you?—Yes, Mr. Ruttonjee occupied the rooms on the top floor of the west end of the hotel, and all the doors leading from the hotel were barred and nailed up, so it was impossible for me to look after the cleanliness of the drains.

I called his attention three times to the fact that the drains were choked.

Didn't Ruttonjee do anything to improve them?—Not until I wrote to the Sanitary Board, and they notified him to have the pipes cleaned.







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## ROOM WANTED.

Wanted Furnished Bedroom. Central Location. Apply by letter to BOX 1234, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1493

## NOTICE.

WE beg to Notify our Customers that SATURDAY the 14th inst., being PARSE NEW YEAR DAY, both our Hongkong and Kowloon Stores will be CLOSED on that day at 12 Noon, and Customers are requested to kindly send their orders for that day before the time mentioned.

H. RUTONJEE & SON, No. 5, D'Almeida Street, and 45, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1499

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instruction from the Executors of the Mortgagee to sell Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 26th September 1907, at 3.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely:

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 798; area 49,000 square feet or thereabouts; Term, 999 years; annual Crown rent, \$324.00; together with all the messuages thereon known as Nos. 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 and 230 THIRD STREET, Victoria, aforesaid, as they are at their present condition.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

S. W. TSO, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. 1500

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA," Capt. Hildebrandt, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be loaded into the hold, and/or extra heavy Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. This Steamer brings on the cargo of s.s. "SUEVIA" from Antwerp.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 12th September, 1907. 1497

## NOTICE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD, Trieste, beg to intimate that, for sailings on or after the 15th September the Passage Rates from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surcharge of 10 per cent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. CO., SANDEE, WIELER & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1489

## NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by us should be presented to me on or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding accounts due to me, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE, Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1181

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1907, will be held at the Hongkong Club House, at 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1907.

Members of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 10th September, 1907. 1484

## ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00 Small ... \$6.00

Oldenblast the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 14th September, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 14th September, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1438

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 9th September, 1907. 1473

## INTIMATIONS

## A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON THE VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 14th inst. at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets \$2.50 can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH and from Volunteer Headquarters. Hongkong, 24th September, 1907. 1448

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FIRING will be carried out daily from MONDAY, the 9th inst. until FRIDAY, the 13th inst., inclusive, commencing at 7.31 a.m., and finishing at Noon, from the South-West slope of Victoria Peak below Mountain Lodge in a Westerly direction towards the East slope of High West.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1471

## YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 (Fifty Thousand) AUSTRALIAN HARD WOOD SLEEPERS composed of

MURRAY RED GUM, RED MAHOGANY, WHITE DO, GRAY BOX, TALLOW WOOD, BLACK BUTT, WHITE STINGY BARK, RED DO, DO, TURPENTINE, BLUE GUM.

All in equal proportional quantities. Size of Sleepers: 8 ft. long by 9 in. wide by 5 in. thick.

Price in Hongkong currency C.I.F. Wong Shu Railway Wharf, Canton.

Delivery to be completed at the end of February 1908. Tenders to be opened in the Railway Co.'s Head Office, Canton, MONDAY, the 14th October, 1907 at 2 p.m.

All Sleepers must be accompanied by a Government Certificate.

All Tenders must be accompanied with 500 dollars.

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

J. H. KWONGTUNG MERCHANTILE AD-INSURECTION OF THE YUET HAN RAILWAY CO., LD. Canton, 28th August, 1907. 1418

## THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

Issue of Tael 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest at Six per cent. per annum (part of a total authorized issue of Tael 450,000 DEBENTURES).

THE COMMITTEE of the SHANGHAI CLUB are prepared to receive applications for Tael 170,000 DEBENTURES bearing interest from date of issue at Six per cent. per annum payable half yearly on the 30th June and the 31st December in every year. The DEBENTURES will be issued at the rate of Tle. 96 per Tle. 100 DEBENTURES and will be redeemable at par at the end of twenty years.

The security will consist of a first charge on the land belonging to the Club containing an area of about Three mow Five fun and the Club buildings and it is intended that the DEBENTURES shall be secured by means of a Trust deed by which the land and buildings of the Club will be vested in Trustees for the DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Further particulars together with forms of application can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Club. DEBENTURES will be issued for Tle. 1,000, Tle. 500, or Tle. 100, to suit convenience of applicants.

By Order of the Committee, C. G. LOSE, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. 1305

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum Postage \$2 to any part of the World

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Quantity in Sq. Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 107	Shaukiwan	60 09 120 130	7,200 20 360		

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has instructions to sell by Public Auction On THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1907, at 3 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Duddell Street, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES Situate at Victoria and Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

1st. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "D" OF MARINE LOT No. 34. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as No. 84, BONHAM STRAND. Area, 1409 square feet. Term, 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 7th day of April 1845. Crown Rent, \$25.00.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 713. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as No. 113, STATION STREET NORTH. Area, 118 square feet. Term, 75 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 31st day of May 1897. Crown Rent, \$2.50.

Thirdly. All that piece or parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "B" OF PRAYA RECLAMATION TO THE REMAINING PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 37A. Together with the messuages and erections thereon known as Numbers 5, Des Vaux Road, West and 54, Connaught Road West. Area, 1008 square feet. Crown Rent, \$13.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. 1474

## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706, Situate at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$338.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to GOLDING & BROWN, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 13th September 1907. 1494

## FOR SALE.

"KELLET CREST" THE PEAK. A FIVE ROOMED BUNGALOW on Mount Kellett with four Bathrooms, two Dining Rooms, Tiled Kitchen, excellent Servants' Quarters, Chicken House, Garden and Tennis Lawn. All in first class condition. Teak floor throughout. The house is sheltered from the North-East and has an uninterrupted view to the South-West, is cool, quiet and private.

Price \$25,000, of which part could remain on Mortgage at 7 per cent. Apply to W. J. SAUNDERS. Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1447

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FEET. 399 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply to GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. 1108

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS IN PACKETS.

ASIATIC STAMPS. 100 for \$0.80 150 " 1.75 200 " 3.50 250 " 5.00 300 " 7.50 350 " 10.00 400 " 12.50 450 " 15.00 500 " 17.50 550 " 20.00 600 " 22.50 650 " 25.00 700 " 27.50 750 " 30.00 800 " 32.50 850 " 35.00 900 " 37.50 950 " 40.00 1000 " 42.50

MIXED STAMPS. 500 for \$3.00 1000 " 6.00 1500 " 9.00 2000 " 12.00 2500 " 15.00 3000 " 18.00 3500 " 21.00 4000 " 24.00 4500 " 27.00 5000 " 30.00

Also Stamps in bags, sets, &c., &c. ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS and all other Philatelic Goods. Inspection invited. GRAHAM & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor. 1145

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905; ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: 1/6 CASH.

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## TO LET

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. NO. 33, CAINE ROAD. AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zeland Street, Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. 94

## TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. No. 52, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—

SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1907. 1103

## TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5, MORRISON HILL. Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 1151

## TO LET.

"BERIL" No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Containing 8 Rooms and Garden. Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 982

## TO LET.

3 STORED GODOWN No. 127, Wanchai Road. Apply to—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Princes' Building. Hongkong, 27th June, 1907. 1126

## TO BE LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED Corner House on Robinson Road, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Also: ONE LARGE ROOM in Des Vaux Road, as Office or Bedroom. Central position. Light and Airy. Apply to "G." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1435

## TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH" CONDUIT ROAD. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1160

## TO LET.

NO. 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon. Cheap rent. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1114

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

## TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—

COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

## TO LET.

ONE FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to—

J. R. MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 24th June, 1907. 1104

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WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st JUNE—IN WANCHAI ROAD. GODOWN, built of brick, with tiled roof, just thoroughly repaired, about 4000 square feet space, concrete flooring. Suitable for storage of any kind of merchandise. Apply to—

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NOS. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights. No. 48, ELGIN STREET, 6 Rooms with front and back Verandahs. "CHERUB VILLE." A fine Bungalow. Near Observatory Villas. Cheap Rental. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street. Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 880

## TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Houses. No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Coldbath MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BILLIARDS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD. "THE EYRE" Peak (Furnished) for 3 Months from 1st September, 1907. Cheap Rental. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 1102

## TO LET

## TO LET.

SHOPS and FLATS in Des Vaux Road. Central. No. 6, CAMERON TERRACE, Kowloon. No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 1, EAST AVENUE, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

"SLEMISH" No. 101, The Peak, from 1st October next. Apply to—

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 38, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 4th September, 1907. 1445

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 100, Praya East. Apply to—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. 1069

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 1192

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Apply to—

SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 1800

## TO LET.

A suit of 3 LARGE and ONE SMALL ROOMS with Bath Room attached, and Verandah all round, on the First Floor in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street, facing "Glenash." Can have the use of a Kitchen, can be rented singly or the whole. GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters.

ROOMS on Second Floor of VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, suitable for Offices. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD. Hongkong, 24th May, 1907. 821

## TO LET.

A T KOWLOON, HALF-SHARE OF A EUROPEAN HOUSE. Rental \$35 per month. Apply to—

K. K. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 11th September, 1907. 1497

## TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 2, 9A, 9B, 9C and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty. Apply to—

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. 809

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FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."



## INTIMATIONS

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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York Building, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906.

1382

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OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE  
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**SCOTCH WHISKY.**

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1297

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## SUCCESSFUL COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY.

Amongst photographers, amateurs especially, the recent demonstration by Mr. R. Child Davy of the natural colour results obtainable with the new autochrome plates has aroused great interest.

The interest is heightened by the fact that for the present these plates are not procurable, the makers, Messrs. Lumiere, of Lyons having completely sold their stock out, although the price of each plate is in English money half-a-crown. In the current number of *Photography* Mr. Davy describes at length how he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations with four of these plates—all he could buy.

Of the process, he says: "It is only our old friend the three-colour process in a new guise; only, instead of interposing screens, getting three negatives, making positives, and superimposing in registration, all is lumped into one. The glass is first coated with some tacky adhesive, on which is spread a layer of transparent grains of starch."

"These grains are all of a size. They are of three kinds, however—one dyed an intense violet, one a vivid green, and one a brilliant orange. The dyed starch grains are thoroughly mixed in such proportions that, when dusted over the plate, the coloured light passed by them, being combined by the eye, as the grains are very small, looks perfectly white, and without any trace of colour whatever."

"The interstices between the starch grains are then filled up in some way, not described, with black particles, each in some form—so that no light whatever can pass through the plate except through the dyed starch grains. So that, although every particle of light passing through such a plate is vividly coloured by the starch, yet on holding it up to the light the plate only looks much like a piece of finely ground glass without perceptible colour."

A yellow light filter adjusted to these plates is supplied for use with them. It is fairly intense in colour and is of the ordinary kind in tint. Compared with the ordinary dry plates, these new plates are undoubtedly expensive, the more so as it is impossible to take prints from them, but the result is apparently so simply attained, that if time shows the pictures to be permanent, their use will afford a new fascination for the photographer."

The *Times*, however, is not so enthusiastic about the success of the plates. It says: "The work of pioneers in colour photography has been carried a stage further by the introduction of a plate by Messrs. Lumiere Brothers upon which a fairly satisfactory heliographic transparency may be made with one exposure and with little more trouble than when making an ordinary negative. An exhibition of transparencies made by this method, given at a meeting of the London and Provincial Photographic Association, was an interesting corollary of Mr. Wall's description of the process at the Royal Photographic Society. But the average amateur photographer although he can now obtain in Paris these starch-grain three-colour plates, at half-a-crown for half-plate size, and can secure thereon an approximately true representation of the colours of an original scene, will probably hardly regard his finished results as fully raising the anticipations which seemed justified by the not rather too eulogistic announcements."

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Effervescent Salt

The disagreeable features of travelling can be overcome when you have a bottle of Abbey's Salt with you.

A change from the daily routine of living brings Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation, which are so frequently incidental to travelling. Abbey's Salt will almost instantly relieve you of these disturbers of pleasure by its soothing effect on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most invulnerable remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copal, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

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GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

## MOTOR NOTES FROM HOME.

Written for the Hongkong Daily Press.  
BY PHTHOLUS.

Fleet Street, 9th August.

The Brooklands Autodrome still endures to kindle a spark of excitement in motordom. The ogre in the early days feebly struggled to burst its embryonic shell, and to startle the world with a raging tearing spectacle of unbridled speed. The vast autodrome is one of the new things under the sun, for except that its parents were the arenas of ancient Rome and the speedways of modern America, nothing of the sort had ever been attempted. The very novelty of the scheme attracted some thousands to the opening "Meet"—the new sport was on its trial. The meeting was organised on horse racing lines; there even were a saddling bell and colours for the begoggled jockies; but the steeds were of steel and the speed of the thorough breeds, often bordered on 100 miles an hour. To the uninitiated all this may sound sufficiently sensational and attractive, but the fact remains that from a spectacular point of view the first meeting was a glaring failure, and indeed, the few "bookies" present vainly endeavoured to find pigeons to pluck in order to recoup the three shillings railway fare from town and the all too heavy admission fees. Even the winner of the big race (in which the stake was as much as £12,000) completed his slashing drive amidst stony silence. Not a dog barked, not a small boy cheered, never a landerchief fluttered or a hat was flung in the air. What a change to Kempton Park or Ascot!

THE SECOND MEETING.  
Much as I should like to find a peg on which to hang a Brooklands eulogy, I must confess I am at a loss unless it may be said that the second meeting was better than the inaugural one. As was only to be expected, after the cyclone of press and public condemnation, the executive introduced some slight improvements. Notwithstanding, the gate was a small one, and there was no great enthusiasm. In the half crown enclosure the layers of odds, some of them wretched, plaintively invited patronage. The sensation we had gone to seek was missing; only the unexpected happened, and alone saved the afternoon from becoming grotesque. The chief entertainment was the discovery of the embankment which Mr. H. Walker, made with his Darracq, happily without injury to anyone, and Captain Owens' car also created a mild diversion by catching fire. It was evident that the Brooklands authorities would have the utmost difficulty in making their meetings of sufficient interest to attract the ordinary public, and it was with this end in view that the

THIRD MEETING AT BROOKLANDS was organised upon better methods and more in accordance with the wishes of motor men and the public in general. Last Monday I ambled down to Brooklands somewhat pessimistic as to the possibilities of getting sport for my money. Much was my surprise therefore to be able to thank myself for going. The little alterations the executive made worked well, and from the improved attendance and greater enthusiasm manifested in the racing, there is now a likelihood of Brooklands paying its way. On the other hand it is somewhat singular to note that only one representative of British machines was in evidence, and probably the only reason why the self advertising Napoleon still continues the practice is that he forms so singular an exception.

The Belgian races also passed off without creating a great amount of enthusiasm in British motordom, although that well known sportsman Mr. Lee Guinness, distinguished himself. I must also congratulate Mr. Huxley Walker upon his remarkable escape from serious accident after dashing through a pair of closed gates at eight miles an hour. Although his car was overturned, and he was flung into an adjoining field, he was able, after a new wheel had been fitted to his Darracq, to resume his journey as smilingly as ever.

The awards of the Scottish Reliability trials have at length been issued after weeks of hard work by an army of editors and assistants: each of the 96 competing cars having to be carefully studied, allotted marks for reliability and fuel consumption and hill climbing capabilities. Gold medals have been allotted to the Swift, Mass (2), Boleize, Coventry Hummer, Ariel Simplex, Iris and Rolls-Royce. The Scottish cup, however, was won by the New Ariel-Johnstone for the lowest consumption of fuel. This car did remarkably well on its native heath, for not only did it have the brilliant record of 41 miles to the gallon, but was also second to the gold medalist, receiving in addition a non-stop certificate. In Class II. the only absolutely non-stop was made by the 12 h.p. Argyle. In Class III. the Boleize gained very high marks as a mountaineer, although both the Argyle and Coventry Hummer ran it very close. In Class IV. the Mass triumphed, while premier honours fell in Class V. to the Ariel Simplex, and in Class VI. to the Rolls-Royce. The most interesting test of reliability for the year has thus been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

An excellent institution known as the British Empire Motor Trades Alliance Ltd. was formed sometime since with the object of furthering the somewhat laggard enterprise of the home industry in the direction of colonial markets. In a quiet and persistent way this organisation has sent out feelers into every corner of the Globe where the British flag flies and where the motor may be used. This has had a good effect on the home industry, and instead of Asiatic buyers preferring the standard French types, they are showing a striking predilection for British products. It is high time the home trade woke up and bustled the foreign dealer out of our colonies. The Rover company have just completed a remarkable tour of India and South Africa, and their handy little vehicles are in great demand. Daimler

cars are quite the fashion with Indian princes. The Argyle people at the present time are conducting a special advertising campaign throughout the Far East. The Adams Hewitt makers are not neglecting their opportunities—good reports coming from British Malaya, while I understand another firm are shortly sending out a fleet of cars under the charge of experts for a grand tour of the markets. It is therefore interesting to observe that the question of the most suitable car for the Tropics and Colonies has been discussed in the columns of a Tropical paper. Apparently opinion is divided between the Adams, the Argyle, the Rover, the Hummer, and the Darracq. When the choice is narrowed to these few, a prospective purchaser cannot go far wrong, and I am sure either of the makes named, built especially, and under very careful supervision for use in the Far East cannot but give satisfaction.

MOTOR REVIEWS.  
The Judges draw for the July Argyle Cup Competition are Messrs. Mac Penberton, of the "Sphere," Stanley Spooner, of the "Automotor Journal," and Messrs. Buish of the "Morning Post."

Motor Tugs have appeared in Paris. There work, is to tow big cars through the city, thus saving them considerable amounts in fuel expenditure.

Lord Montagu says that some extreme sportsman has offered a British firm £5,000 if they can build a car to travel at the rate of three miles a minute.

The Motor Club has over 2,000 members, and is now affiliated to the British Motor Boat Club.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON THE RADIUM EMANATION.

Nature recently contained a short preliminary notice by Sir William Ramsay of an important research he has completed, a full account of which will shortly be published by the Chemical Society. Continuing to work on the same lines which led, in 1903, to the discovery that the emanation from radium disintegrates into helium when left in a vacuum, experiments were made with the emanation in presence of different substances. The results are in the highest degree extraordinary. In presence of water the emanation produced, not helium, but neon, in addition to the oxygen and hydrogen which result from the decomposition of the water, while in the presence of a salt of copper, the inert gas produced is neither of these, but argon. At the same time, the residue, after the copper has been removed from the solution, showed the spectra of sodium and of calcium, and very faintly of lithium. Sodium is, of course, one of the constituents of the glass bulb in which the experiments were performed, so that it will be impossible to prove whether it has been formed from the copper or is separated from the glass, until there has been time to repeat the experiments in bulk of fused silica. But with regard to the other elements this possibility must be ruled out, and we are confronted by the alternative of accepting the transmutation of the elements as a fact, or discrediting the accuracy of Sir William Ramsay's work in every particular. It is certain that so revolutionary a change in our ideas of the constitution of matter will not be generally accepted by chemists until every loophole has been closed against the possibility of error, and the full paper which Sir William Ramsay promises will be subjected to keen criticism. Yet, considering the nature of the recent progress in our knowledge of the structure of the atom, it will, we think, be agreed that the balance of probability is largely in favour of the substantial accuracy of these observations. Great weight must be allowed to the authority of Sir William Ramsay, who, presently, would not have published such extraordinary results unless he were perfectly sure of their truth. But, apart from this, the observed facts are not necessarily impossible in view of our present knowledge. If it be granted that the atom is capable of being broken up (and the transformations of radium have placed this proposition almost beyond doubt), and if helium is one product of the decomposition of the emanation under certain conditions, it is not unreasonable to imagine that, under different circumstances, other members of the same group of elements should be produced. This is what Sir William Ramsay finds, for neon and argon are allied to helium. Similarly, lithium and sodium are of the same group as copper, and might conceivably be formed from its disintegration. It is tantalising to reflect that much time must necessarily elapse before the field which has thus been opened out can be thoroughly explored. Experiments with the emanation cannot be indefinitely multiplied, since its rate of production is slow, and there are not many chemists competent to perform the delicate manipulations necessary in handling such infinitesimal quantities. The further development of the subject will be awaited with great interest.—*Engineering*.

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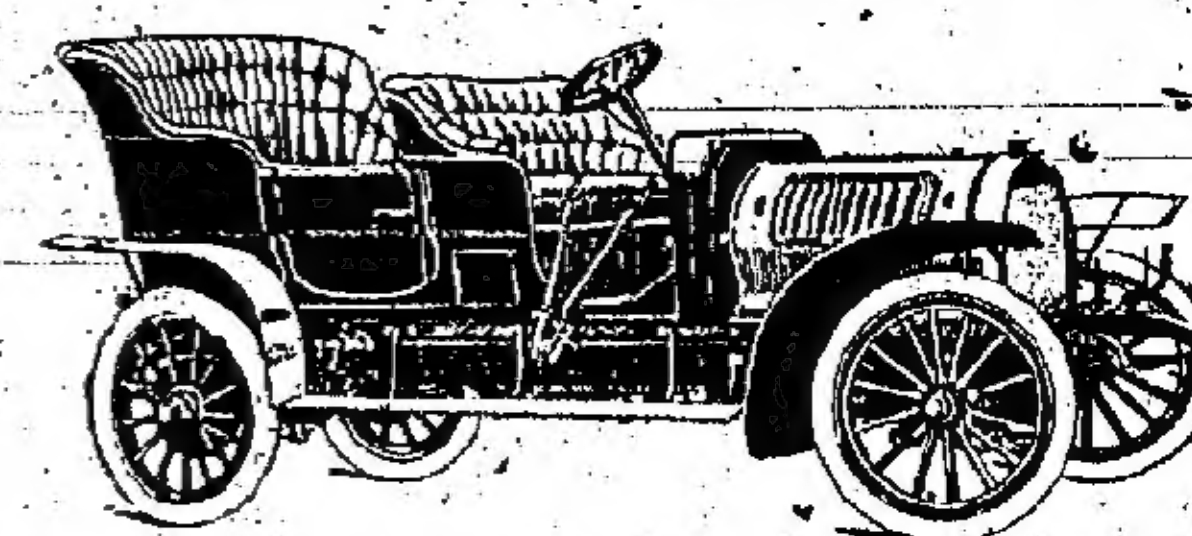
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